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A smaller volume, also by Mr. Myers, entitled *Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia, 1682-1750*, contains a record of over a thousand certificates received by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting between the years 1682 and 1750, for Friends coming to reside within its limits, chiefly from over the sea. Many of the names included in this list are still prominent in the records of Friends in the various parts of the United States where their meetings have been established.

Several of the minutes contain explanatory matter that is interesting reading because of the quaintness of the statements. A certificate signed by Wm. Penn and Giuelma Maria Penn, for one who had served them nine years and a half, says, "She is clear of all Persons as to marriage that we can tell of, save one John Martin, and has been well regarded of friends of the meeting to which she has belonged." A minute from Barbados in 1699 states that "Jonathan Dinnis, 'of this Island Surveyor having lately been much troubled with Consumption,' desires to take a voyage to Pennsylvania for his health, leaving behind his wife and children."

ELIZABETH LLOYD.

New France and New England. By JOHN FISKE. (Boston : Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1902. Pp. xxvi, 378.)

It is a cause for genuine satisfaction that Mr. Fiske had at the time of his lamented death practically finished this book, which was needed to complete his series of histories of the United States,—seven volumes reaching from the discovery of North America to the adoption of the Constitution. Like Parkman, Fiske did not issue his several books in chronological sequence; but from the first he seems to have had them clearly outlined in his mind, and to some extent on paper, and now that the last stone in the arch is laid it can be seen that he builded with care, although not in the usual order.

The scope of the last-published book—chronologically fifth in the series—was foreshadowed in the preface to *The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America*, its predecessor both in subject and in time of issue: "It is my purpose, in my next book, to deal with the rise and fall of New France, and the development of the English Colonies as influenced by the prolonged struggle with that troublesome and dangerous neighbor. With this end in view, the history of New England must be taken up where the earlier book [*The Beginnings of New England*] dropped it, and the history of New York resumed at about the same time, while by degrees we shall find the histories of Pennsylvania and the colonies to the south of it swept into the main stream of Continental history. That book will come down to the year 1765, which witnessed the ringing out of the old and the ringing in of the new,—the one with Pontiac's War, the other with the Stamp Act."

The greater part of Mr. Fiske's histories were first prepared and delivered as lectures—a custom having certain advantages in ensuring that lightness of touch so essential to popularity, and obvious disadvantages in the necessity for blocking out the matter into equal-sized chapters, each

possessing dramatic unity, regardless of the relative importance of persons and events treated. Probably no American historical lecturer has been more successful than Fiske in avoiding the pitfalls which beset this method of book-making; nevertheless, nearly all of his chapters remind one of the platform.

The volume before us is, in the main, composed of lectures delivered by our author during the winter of 1900-1901. Of the ten chapters, only the first two, "From Cartier to Champlain" and "The Beginnings of Quebec," were actually revised by him for the press; the third, "The Lords of Acadia", the publishers inform us, "was unfinished, but has been completed by a few pages, enclosed in brackets and prepared in accordance with Mr. Fiske's own memoranda indicating what incidents he proposed to include in the remaining paragraphs"; the remaining chapters were left "in the form of carefully prepared lectures," which the publishers have equipped with side-notes and citations to authorities, also within brackets. We are assured that the text of the entire book is printed exactly as it left the author's hand, which was a wise thing to do. Mr. Fiske possessed a rare charm of style, and had he lived would no doubt have given us a volume equalling its predecessors in this regard, but it would have been sacrilege for another hand to attempt the polishing.

Putting aside, then, the necessary unevenness in style, and occasional lack of coherence arising from failure to bridge the gaps between his lectures, it can not be said that the author has in all respects made good the promise in his preliminary announcement above quoted. A book bearing this broad title, and thus heralded, should be a history of the struggle between French and English for the mastery of North America, "The rise and fall of New France, and the development of the English colonies as influenced by the prolonged struggle with that troublesome and dangerous neighbor," as he himself puts it. The result is not exactly what the reader has been led to expect. New France is almost entirely treated upon the side of exploration, war, and politics. It is picturesquely done, much of it in Mr. Fiske's best style, but we gain from his pages no adequate picture of the life of the French Canadians or the underlying forces which controlled them; we have still to go to Parkman for these. As for "the development of the English colonies as influenced by the prolonged struggle," this book gives us small notion of that; others of Fiske's volumes are more informing in such particulars. Two of the best chapters in *New France and New England*—100 out of 359 pages of text—are "Salem Witchcraft" and "The Great Awakening"; yet the author curiously fails to connect these with the story of the titanic struggle for the mastery of the continent. They are informing, indeed brilliant, psychological lectures, but are out of place in this volume, standing isolated both in treatment and in interest. These topics might have merited a few pages, if properly woven in by way of illustrating the temper of the English colonists; but to abandon to them, disconnected as they are, nearly a third of the book, is sadly disproportionate. And lastly, instead

of carrying us, as promised, to the year 1765, "which witnessed the ringing out of the old, and the ringing in of the new," the volume abruptly ends with the victorious death of Wolfe, in 1759. Possibly the author had intended to add another chapter, treating of the events of the succeeding six years; but he did not, and we can speak only of the book as published.

In the details of early western exploration, our author sometimes betrays a lack of definite knowledge, apparently following Winsor, who, with all his deep learning, is sometimes cloudy in these matters; his French are at all times more shadowy than his New-Englanders, which is not surprising; and not infrequently one meets with a certain indefiniteness of statement which is unusual in the pages of Fiske. But it would be ungenerous to criticise too closely an author who had not the opportunity of revising his manuscript for publication — an author, too, who deserves so well of us as Mr. Fiske. With all its limitations, perhaps most of which are traceable to the lack of revision, the volume is a welcome addition to the growing literature of the dramatic contest between the French and English colonies in North America, and fitly concludes a notable series. The index is a creditable piece of work.

R. G. THWAITES.

The Fight with France for North America. By A. G. BRADLEY.
(New York: E. P. Dutton and Co.; Westminster: Constable and Co. 1902. Pp. xv, 400.)

THIS title is somewhat misleading, as the narrative is confined to the years 1748-1760, and deals only with the military conflict on the American continent. It begins with a characterization of the American colonies, French and English, in 1748, and advances then in rather close chronological order to the surrender of Montreal to Amherst, September 9, 1760. The field of action is the battle-field in the narrowest sense; practically no attention is given to the European managing centers or to the European events, military or political, that affected the origins and conduct of the campaigns. The author (known by his *Life of Wolfe* in the "Men of Action" series, and by other books) is an Englishman who has had the advantage of considerable residence in America; in some degree he disarms criticism by the disclaimer (in his preface) of attempting "to address the serious student of this war, if indeed there be any such on this side of the Atlantic," and by stating his main motive to be the desire to make this period better known to the average English reader, in regard to whom he thinks the volume will "possess at least the merit of novelty." If this be so, the American critic can hardly act upon his first impulse and call the book superfluous; but he can still advise the American general reader to follow its author's example and stick to his Parkman.

It must be conceded that Mr. Bradley has done his popularizing work fairly well. Haste is shown in some curious grammatical blunders (as "who" for "whom," pp. 289, 357); we have occasionally a sophomoric